

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The Values Created by the Community Should Belong to the Community.

SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

No Monopolization of the National Resources by Lawless Private Combinations More Powerful Than the People's Government.

THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

Every Citizen to Contribute to the Support of the Government According to His Means, and Not According to His Necessities.

FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The Senate, Now Becoming the Private Property of Corporations and Bosses, to Be Made Truly Representative, and the State Legislatures to Be Redeemed from Recurring Scandals.

FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

As the Duties of Citizenship Are Both General and Local, Every Government, General and Local, Should Do Its Share Toward Fitting Every Individual to Perform Them.

SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

All the Nation's Money to Be Issued by the Nation's Government, and Its Supply to Be Regulated by the People and Not by the Banks.

FIFTY CENT GAS.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company has given New York its first taste of the benefits to be expected from a municipal gas plant. By fixing the price of gas at 50 cents per thousand feet it has made a reality of what hitherto has been only an aspiration.

Of course, "fifty cent gas," under present conditions, is only a temporary phenomenon. The managers of the corporations themselves do not pretend that it will last long. "I have no doubt," remarks the eminent philanthropist, Mr. Russell Sage, "that the whole thing will be settled upon business lines at the proper time. In my experience I have found that in all such fights the chief object desired is a settlement of some financial interests by the parties interested."

Mr. Sage speaks after his kind, from a long experience that makes his judgment sound, within its limitations. But he is an observer of the past. He is all adrift on the currents of the present. What he says is all strictly true from the old-time capitalist's point of view. No doubt the participants in this gas war expect to settle it in the old way, "upon business lines, at the proper time." No doubt they have their financial interests, just as Mr. Sage says, which they expect to straighten out in this fight. But they and Mr. Sage have overlooked one thing. The public has taken a hand in this war, and the hostilities will not end until it is satisfied.

Let the bills go around for just one month at 50 cents per thousand and the companies will find that they have put a weapon into the hand of the community which all Wall Street cannot wrest away. The Journal will print an assortment of bills side by side, those at \$1.10 and those at 50 cents, and then it will call upon the people to express their opinions on the subject of a municipal gas plant. All Manhattan, all the Bronx, all Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond will rise as one consumer to demand such action by the city as will make 50-cent gas a permanency. As Mr. Sage says, "the whole thing will be settled upon business lines," but it will be upon such business lines as will be satisfactory to the three million people that use gas; not to the few dozen that sell it.

A MISCHIEVOUS LECTURE.

Professor Quackenbush, of Columbia University, delivered recently a deplorable address on "Socialistic Tendencies in the Teachings of American Colleges." Such noble men as Professor Herron, Dr. Bemis and Dr. Rainsford he called "unclean birds that prey upon the ignorant, discontented and covetous elements of society," "human vultures, known as Christian socialists and nationalists," and declared "their characteristic remedy is legalized theft of wealth, which they declare a crime."

This shows either crass ignorance or criminal misrepresentation. Men like them and other Christian socialists don't intend to steal from anybody, and they don't call the possession of wealth a crime. On the contrary they admit that wealthy men are just as good as poor men and sometimes better. But what they insist upon is that we imperatively need a better social system—and that, indeed, we are irresistibly growing into it—a system where the State and national governments shall begin to control the people's business, and no longer leave it to the greed of private capitalists without any responsibility for the people's welfare and without any accountability at all to the people's will.

It is high time such a beginning be made. This will not involve the taking of a penny from what anybody now possesses, either rightfully or wrongfully. But it will undoubtedly do away with vested rights. But what are "vested rights?" It is rights that capitalists claim they possess to go on to all eternity doing what they are doing now. That would put an end to all progress. That would mean that society should be stopped from adopting better methods of doing the people's business when such better methods were discovered.

The "socialistic tendencies" in our universe

of which the professor complains are simply an ever growing conviction that co-operation is taking the place of competition and that system and order are better than the planlessness and anarchy that hitherto have obtained. Now, when good men all over the country are trying to discover and institute the better methods that will raise the poorer classes upon a higher plane for a professor to step forth and stamp them as "anti-Christian theorists" is certainly criminal, when many of these reformers speak in the name of Christ and want to establish Christ's kingdom.

But the Professor is probably one of those who would hold that a national income tax, like the one lately declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, is "legalized theft," so there is little use in trying to reason with him.

LABOR LEADERS APPROVE JOURNAL'S GAS FIGHT.

The Journal's successful battle for cheap gas has been commended by citizens in every walk of life. Among the gratifying evidences of appreciation received are many letters from labor leaders, of which the following is a sample:

W. R. Hearst, the Journal:
Dear Sir—I think every true union man will thank the Journal for its successful efforts in the crusade for cheaper gas. I am sure there is no member of our organization, no matter what his political affiliations, who will not bear the Journal's work in kindly remembrance. The American newspaper has from time to time done remarkable things, but the Journal's work stands out prominently.

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, President Central Federated Union.
Enthusiastic letters of approval have also come to the Journal from these official representatives of organized labor: Michael Kelly, Secretary D. A. No. 49, K. of L.; James McCabe, National President Gold Beaters Union; B. J. Hawkes, ex-Secretary Central Labor Union; James A. Fitzgerald, delegate Central Federated Union; Harry White, Secretary International Association of Garment Workers; Jerome F. Healy, Secretary Typographical Union No. 6; James P. Farrell, President Typographical Union No. 6; G. W. Jones, delegate Amalgamated Clothing Cutters; William A. Perrine, delegate Iron Moulders; John J. Ballas, delegate Pattern Makers; William Laverty, State Organizer Federation of Labor; John S. Henry, Recording Secretary Central Federated Union; John T. Lawrence, business agent Amalgamated Clothing Cutters; J. J. Freely, ex-President Stereotypers; A. J. Boulton, chairman Workmen's Dinner.

A BUSINESS EXAMPLE.

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The "socialistic tendencies" in our universe

A JOB FOR GROVER CADDY FOR THE SMALL AMERICANS.



CADDY (very much disgusted)—Eddie, what hae ye done? Hoot mon, but ye've made a bad fozzle o' it all!

tions? Why should not a co-operative railroad or a co-operative sugar refinery be as successfully managed as a co-operative insurance company? The insurance companies have pointed out the road to success by paying liberal salaries to administrative talent. The same policy would insure success in other directions.

TIME TO CUT THIS INFANT'S RATIONS.

business in the United States, is earning 15 per cent on its entire capital, including water. There is such a demand for tin plates that the trust cannot supply its orders, and some customers will have to use the imported article at higher prices.

Is not this infant tin industry almost robust enough by this time to dispense with the protection that nourished it in its cradle? The Tin Plate Trust, alias the American Tin Plate Company, is protected by a duty of 1½ cents per pound. If that is enough to give the Trust dividends of 15 per cent on its capital a little less might keep the infant from starvation, and the reduction would be a relief to the fruit growers and other consumers of tin plates.

THE SAME OLD FOLLY.

The opening of the Ute Strip in Colorado has been accomplished by the same old scenes. Evidently the Government has learned nothing by experience, and apparently it is incapable of learning anything. Every Indian reservation opened to settlement within the past ten years, from the first Oklahoma tract to the Ute lands thrown open yesterday, has been scrambled for in the same way, although the first experience ought to have been enough to teach the folly of that method of colonization.

The rush for these Indian lands proves that they are a valuable property. This property belongs to the whole people, and ought to be administered for the common benefit. To allow it to be scrambled for is like throwing twenty-dollar pieces from the Sub-Treasury into the street to be snatched by the first persons that can pick them up. The lands should either be sold to the highest bidder, or, much better, should be retained by the Government and leased. That would prevent all the disgraceful riots that attend the opening of every reservation, and would preserve the rights of every citizen instead of sacrificing them to the most athletic and desperate grabbers in a gang of boomers.

The Journal's Work Approved.

Editor of the New York Journal:
All hail to the Journal! You certainly live up to your motto, "An American Paper for the American People." Your effective work for cheap gas would lead a person to believe that all of your leading newspapers had heretofore been in the power of the monopolies, as the facts you presented must have been known to all of them. How the gas magnates squirm when the knife goes in! They are all human, and don't like the steel. They cry out in agony and cut the price for relief, or hoped for relief.

Keep up the good work against these monopolies, and instead of riding up Fifth avenue and looking weary they will be walking down Broadway looking anxious. Respectfully yours,

Liebel House, Erie, Pa.

Compliments of the Season.

Editor of the New York Journal:
All honor to General Otis for his course in the Philippines, and congratulations to the Journal for its stand for justice. Respectfully,

H. D. CUMMINGS.

Eastport, Me.

THE PEOPLE WANT GEORGE DEWEY,

SAYS ONE; ANOTHER SPEAKS FOR BRYAN.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

Mr. Moffett's article in last Sunday's Journal on Admiral Dewey as a Presidential possibility strikes a responsive chord in the breasts of thousands of Dewey's countrymen. The Journal did well to give the Hero of Manila first place in the discussion of available Presidential timber. And the Journal can render no more important or more conspicuous service to the nation at this time than to advocate Dewey's nomination and election and to bend its energies and resources toward bringing about that end.

The situation points to Dewey as the logical candidate. Every consideration of national honor and patriotism demands his election. Humanism and Algerianism demand it. The ghastly revelations of the embalmers' inquiry demand it. The enlarged scope of duty and usefulness for the Republic, with the consequent need of a strong hand and a clear head at the helm of the Ship of State, demand it.

What a godsend to the American people it will be if the selection of President shall be lifted out of the mire of politics into the purer atmosphere of patriotism!

By politics here is meant the politics which places party above country, which sees virtue in nothing but partisan profit and advantage, whose measure of a man's usefulness is his subservience to self-constituted political dictators, who makes puppets of Presidents and seeks to dictate governmental policies in the interest of private or corporate greed.

The antidote for the conditions which produce the evils of this sort of politics is the nomination and election of George Dewey—Dewey, the ideal American, the man who has grandly demonstrated that the path to success lies in devotion to duty, whose record from first to last is an example and an inspiration to the youth of our country, whose name is the synonym of honest and self-reliant manhood, whose brain is unclouded and whose heart beats but for his country's welfare and honor.

In the event of Dewey's nomination there need

be no disquietude as to the character of the national platform. Platforms are for show more for reality of words, which may mean much or little. But the same influences that insistently make him the candidate will formulate a declaration of principles broad enough for all Democrats to stand on. He will be a platform in himself. He will stand, above all, for an absolutely honest administration of public affairs. Honest men of all parties can stand on a platform of this kind.

Colonel Bryan, the apostle of silver, has won the respect and admiration of the American people by his devotion to what he conceives to be a cardinal economic principle. The peculiar political conditions now existing afford him a golden opportunity of deserving and winning still further the good will of his countrymen. Let him but advocate ably and energetically, as we well know he can, the nomination and election of Admiral Dewey, and he will win for himself a high and permanent place in the affections of the American people. Is he broad enough, is he great enough to do this?

It is not difficult to forecast some of the beneficial results of Dewey's election to the Presidency. What a rattling of political dry bones will ensue, what a scurrying of political vermin, what dismay and discomfiture for the hordes of political tricksters and bucksters and spoliars hunters! Then, too, there will be a regenerated Democracy, united and triumphant; a purified ballot; a check upon the growing evils of plenary; the inauguration of a new era of good will between all sections and all parties; a renewed belief in the efficiency and permanency of republican institutions, and a demonstration to all the world that the great Republic has taken another stride in the successful solution of the problem of self-government.

The American people have taken George Dewey's measure, and if the signs of the times mean anything they mean that the nearer we approach the time for the selection of the Chief Magistrate the more surely will the voice of the nation single him out and say, "Thou art the man!"

Harrisburg, Pa., May 2, 1899.

W. H. KISTER.

Why Bryan Should Be Nominated.

Editor of the New York Journal:
Agreeably to your invitation for opinions from Democrats as to who should be nominated by the

Toledo, O.

A. E. SCHEBLE.

A NOVELIST OF THE HOOSIER STATE.

CHARLES MAJOR TELLS OF HIS WORK

CHARLES MAJOR, the novelist of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," signed yesterday with Charles Frohman a contract by which Julia Marlowe is to play on the stage the Mary Tudor that Charles Brandon loved.

She was a poetic silhouette, cut out of a panel of azure. Major gave to her lines, colors, a language. One may not think of her now otherwise than in the image that he has made of her. Julia Marlowe is to lend to her voice that "s" her soul, of a human being one may preserve everything except the voice.

"Has Julia Marlowe the voice of Mary Tudor?" Mr. Major was asked last night.

"Absolutely," he replied.

He sat at a table under the light, in the Waldorf Astoria. He has large, clear blue eyes, dark hair, finely arched lips, an expression of quiet strength in kindness. He is glad that his work is popular, because it pleased him to write it, and when it was finished he liked it. He said to himself, at intervals in reading it, "Was that idea really mine?" How did it come to me?" He said:

"I had written stories and essays for years. In Shelbyville, on the Blue River, in Indiana, where I am a lawyer, I had no greater diversion than to write. I looked the door of my office and wrote after the business hour.

"I wrote to please myself personally. But the romance of Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon was hardly finished when the thought of making it known to others came to me. This was five or six years ago. I sent the manuscript to publishers here. They made objections, which were practically refusals to print the book. I threw the manuscript into a drawer.

"I liked my characters so much that I wondered why others would not like them. Of course, the success of the work complements my judgment of it. It was not written deliberately to be published. Perhaps if I had considered publication in advance the work would have been different. I wrote it with a pencil, as fast as I could write. I did not think of polishing and republishing phrases. I thought only of saying the ideas that occurred to me.

"They came of reading a book of Hall's 'Chronicle of the Wars of the Roses,' in an old edition issued in 1748. I had always liked the writers of that

time. They formed the language and the manner. Hall's description of Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon captivated me more than any other tale. In writing their romance I had no plot set in advance. One chapter suggested another. It was all suggestiveness.

"I have read Scott, Dumas, Weyman, Hope, but they did not excite me in the desire to write historical novels. Hall's 'Chronicle' did that. Dumas was my favorite author. But it had always been my impression that his characters were stiff and needed to be 'limbered up.'

"I am writing a romance of the time of Charles II. That is another delightful epoch. I read Pepys diligently, of course. I read the chronicles of America that Captain John Smith, Hakluyt and the others wrote. But may I ever make a historical romance of America's adventures? I doubt it. I cannot enter into their minds. I have to be in sympathy with my characters."

"Are you ever tempted to write for the sake of the technique of writing, like 'Water?' Mr. Major was asked.

"Never," he exclaimed. "That is an idea of decadence. I want to write what is in my mind as simply as I can. I must tell you of a fact that I had. My book was in the press when I received a catalogue from London. One of its titles was 'Il-lustrious Lovers, or the Romance of Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon.' I sent a cable dispatch for the book. I shuddered lest some one had printed in advance of me a novel like mine. Then I would be accused of plagiarizing the idea. But the 'Il-lustrious Lovers' was an ancient narrative."

"How did you become acquainted with the topography of London, that your characters follow so well in your book?" Mr. Major was asked.

"By Stevenson's 'Survey of London,'" he replied. "I followed it with great difficulty. It isn't extremely clear and I haven't the geographical faculty."

Mr. Major and James Whitcomb Riley are friends and almost neighbors on the Blue River. It was Riley who gave the poet the idea of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." He said: "You have written a fine book." His publishers are the Powers-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis. Its president said last night:

"The Hoosier State is a literary center. It produced 'Ben Hur.' It has James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Major and others. It is American."

CHARLES MAJOR, NOVELIST.

"I had the temptation to write in the book a great deal of historical matter, which it was, I am persuaded, my duty to avoid. If one writes history one must read historical books. A historical romance should have vivacity. My aim was to marry Mary and Brandon, after obstacles, adventures, incidents that were developed while I wrote. I tried to avoid extremes of sentimentality and re-

JAMES GREELMAN'S PLACE IN JOURNALISM.

THE May Cosmopolitan, under the heading "Men, Women and Events," has the following to say of James Greelman, the famous correspondent, who represented the Journal in the Turko-Grecian War, who has secured for the Journal important interviews with the leading statesmen of Europe, and who is now in the Orient in the service of this paper:

James Greelman, who at this time (the close of the month of March) is writing descriptions of the fights of MacArthur's men in Manila, is probably the most experienced American war correspondent in active work. Present at the principal events of the conflict between China and Japan, then of the war between Turkey and Greece, he was finally shot down in the first day's fight at Santolao. Not to let his Manila record fall behind that in Cuba, he had his horse shot from under him while watching one of the charges in the advance on Malolos.

Between times Greelman has kept an active eye upon the politics of Europe and the elements which endanger the prosperity of his own country. In the successful fight to prevent the issue of bonds at unnecessarily high rates of interest, Mr. Greelman had personal charge of affairs at Washington. In Europe he had the faculty of obtaining audiences with the most distinguished persons, from the Pope down. Sympathetic and rather magnetic in his bearing, he is quickly on rapport with whomsoever he desires to discuss weighty affairs. Perhaps something of his magnetism is due to his fearlessness, the splendid courage of the man, both physical and moral. He has the reputation among all who know him of being absolutely beyond the reach of money. At times when men might have paid him hundreds of thousands of dollars to prevent a course of action, he has been unapproachable; risking the enmities of the unjust without hesitation, and never because of personal interest swearing a halcyon oath from his course of duty. Fond of adventure, he has at times indulged in what might be called journalistic play. At one time he experienced the excitement of a balloon journey, at another he has put on one of Paul Boyton's rubber suits and floated down a great Western river with that navigator, who has left his impress on the Mississippi almost as indelibly as De Soto.

Greelman is personally familiar not only with every leading man of this country, but with every statesman of Europe. He has formed his own estimate of their sincerity, of their greatness, of their littleness, and is apt to reach an approximate estimate of the hidden motives which play so important a part in the policies of nations.